

The democratic party of sterling old Pennsylvania is coming out in good earnest in condemnation of the seceders from its ranks, under the lead of the "glorious" editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and in support of all the measures of President Buchanan's administration. Delegates to the State convention, to be convened at Harrisburg on the 4th of next month, have all, or nearly all, been elected; and a large majority of them have been positively instructed to give the endorsement of Pennsylvania's democracy to the sound, national principles and wise policy of their distinguished fellow-citizen, now wielding the helm of the government. The State convention to be held next week will send the new black-republican recruits, who have been howling themselves hoarse about the "monstrous frauds" and "infamous swindles" perpetrated upon poor "bleeding Kansas" so low in the depths of their own mud pools that the balls from Parson Beecher's rifles even cannot reach them.

The conferees from Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield counties held their meeting on the 12th instant for the purpose of electing a senatorial delegate to the 4th-of-March convention. The following proceedings and resolutions indicate the feelings of the sound democracy of that congressional district:

The conference was organized by the appointment of W. Rhodes as president, and A. J. Crisman as secretary. On motion of General R. White, of Cambria, Major Theo. Snyder, of Blair, was chosen senatorial delegate by acclamation. R. A. Gogge, of Cambria, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity of James Buchanan, the honored head of this nation, remains firm as the mountains of his native State; that in him we recognize the statesman of unswerving patriotism, well tried and unimpeachable, an unwavering and consistent democrat, an eloquent exponent and defender of the rights, the interest, and the honor of his country; and that his administration thus far meets our approbation.

Resolved, That we are proud that we have in the President of the United States a man who knows no North, no South, no East, no West, under the constitution.

Resolved, That the President, in the selection of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as his constitutional adviser, has secured the services of a profound jurist, an able statesman of unblemished character, and a democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

Resolved, That Wm. H. Riker, our distinguished senator in the Senate of the United States, in the brief period he has occupied a seat in that distinguished body, has won for himself a reputation as a profound statesman and an able and eloquent debater as well as extended as the limits of our country.

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I, too, am an old editor, and can inform my brother of the "truth" that he possesses the least modicum of that craft which should attach to the editorial profession, he would neither have penned nor published so gross a libel upon his fellow-clerks from Indiana nor in this city. The notice he refers to contained no such language as quoted by him; but if he had taken the trouble to read the resolutions of the club as published in the "Union" of the 18th instant, he would discover in them nothing inconsistent with sound democratic doctrine, or the platform of the eighth-of-January convention.

The resolutions of the club do not attempt to read any one out of the party, but if my editorial brother wishes to read himself out, (provided he has ever been fairly in,) he is, I suppose, at perfect liberty to do so.

I am also an old democrat of nearly half a century's standing, twenty years and more of which time I have been engaged as a practical printer in publishing and editing democratic newspapers; and being a German by birth, education, and habits, I can tell him that he knows nothing about the character of this class of our citizens. The Indiana Club does not intend to read any of them out of the party at all; but, on the contrary, they will endeavor to save them from the clutches of the old federal party, which I fear my friend is becoming a strong advocate. This the club intend to do by the circulation of sound documents among them, containing the truth on all the political questions of the day, and dispelling the little film that may have been drawn over their eyes by the gross falsehoods of the opposition.

## AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

NEBRASKA SALT.—It is stated that excellent salt is manufactured at the salt springs in Lancaster county, Nebraska, equal to the best qualities manufactured in any part of the world. The water from which the salt is made yields from forty-five to fifty pounds to fifty gallons of water.

On Monday, February 8, in the House of Lords, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst relative to the address published in the *Monitor*, Lord Granville stated that a despatch had been received from Count Walewsky, in which it was announced that the Emperor of the French deeply regretted that any apparently official recognition had been given in France to assertions likely to be at all opposed to the feelings of the English people. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder, an event having recently happened which rendered it expedient to revise this branch of the criminal law. He proposed to render conspiracy to murder a felony, punishable by penal servitude, at the discretion of the court, for life, or not less than five years, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for three years. The bill would apply to British subjects and foreigners.

As regarded the addresses of the military bodies of France, there had been no departures from the ordinary practice in France for the last sixty years. Nevertheless, there were passages in those addresses at which offense might justly be taken, and her Majesty's government had informed that of France of the effects they had produced in this country. In reply, the French ambassador, on the part of his government, had said that the insertion of these passages in the *Monitor* had arisen from inadvertence, and the Emperor regretted their publication.

The reply referred to above, from Count Walewsky, which was read in both Houses of Commons and received with loud cheers, is as follows:

M. Le Comte, the account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the *Monitor* of certain addresses from the army has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware that the Emperor is very much influenced in the steps we have adopted with her Britannic Majesty's government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for his concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity, (loyalty), and our deference for the initiative being taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been inserted which have seemed in England to be characterized by a different sentiment, it is to the Emperor, and to the language which the Emperor's government has not ceased to hold to that of her Britannic Majesty for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvertence caused by the nature of those addresses. The Emperor enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it, I authorize you to give a copy of this despatch to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Paris *Monitor* publishes the following notification relative to the blockade of the river and port of Canton and its tributaries:

It is now known that these presents that his excellency, the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies has been informed by Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, commander of the naval forces of the Emperor in the Chinese sea, that on the 12th December, 1857, and from that day, an effective blockade was established of the river and port of Canton and its tributaries by the naval forces placed under his command, acting in concert with those of his Britannic Majesty. It is, moreover, notified by these presents that all measures authorized by international law, and by respective treaties existing between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, shall be adhered to and carried out as regards all vessels